HAVERLY'S 14rd STREET THEATRE-8-" Her Atome HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15 -" Iolanthe." Madison Square Theatre-8:30-" Young Mrs. Win-

throp." NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition MIRLO'S GARDEN-8-" The Black Venus." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco Mins

TRALIA THEATRE-8-" The Death of Wallenstein. THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and 8—" McSorley's Inflation."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—" A Parisian Romance."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—7:45—"The Silver King"

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-7th Page-6th column. ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-6th column BANKRUPT NOTICES-6th Page-6th column. BOARD AND ROOMS-7th Page-5th column. BUSINESS CHANCES—4th Page—1st column, BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—3d column. CORPORATION NOTICES-7th Page-5th column. DANCING ACADEMIES-6th Page-4th column. DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-3d column. DRESS MAKING-7th Page-6th column. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-6th Page-6th column: EXCURSIONS-7th Page-6th column. FINANCIAL-7th Page-3d column. Rotels-7th Page-4th column. INSTRUCTION-6th Page-4th column. LACTURES AND MEETINGS-7th Page-6th column. LEGAL NOTICES-6th Page-6th column. MINING-7th Page-3d column. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column. MISCELLANEOUS-8th Page-6th column.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-7th Page-6th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-4th column. OCEAN STEAMERS-7th Page-2d and 3d columns. REAL ESTATE-7th Page-4th column. SALES BY AUCTION-7th Page-5th column. SITUATIONS WANTED-Males-7th Page-5th column. FEMALES-7th Page-5th column.

Brecial Norices-5th Page-6th column STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-7th Page-1st and 2d

columns.
TEACHERS-6th Page-4th column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE.

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

T FIRST PREMIUM MEDALS Awarded,
agreeable to the taste and smaller dose
than other Magnesia.

Cavernment Stamped Bottles, at Druggists For sale in Government Stamped Bottles, at and Country Stores, and by T. J. HUSBANDFJR. Philadelphia. What is more annoying than a backing cough or a constant ticking in the threat! Brummely's celebrated Cough Drops relieve it immediately. Keep a box in your house.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-In the British House of Commons yesterday Mr. Forster denounced Mr. Parnell; Irish member was expelled. General MacAdaras denies that he is the man described as "Number One." Three suspects were arrested in Cork. In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Ferry explained the programme of the Ministry. - Several vessels have been injured by storms at sea. === The Australian Ministry was defeated in the general election held yesterday.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday the Naval Appropriation bill was considered; an amendment fixing the limit of repairs of wooden ships at 20 per cent of the cost of new vessels of the same size and like material was adopted; the amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for engines and machinery for the double-turreted iron-clads was agreed to. In the House the conference reports on the Indian Appropriation bill and on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were agreed to; in Committee of the Whole the Sundry Civil bill was considered; an amendment repealing the pre-emption laws was adopted.

ton's Birthday was observed in Richmond, Va., for the first time since the war. = A college Lacrosse Association was formed in Boston. There were no further developments in the revolt of convicts in Sing Sing Prison. = A convention of Young Men's Christian Associations met in Newburg, N. Y. === The seventh anniversary of Johns Hopkins University was held in Baltimore. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A number of overdue steamships arrived yesterday; all had encountered extremely boisterous weather, and suffered more or less damage. === The funerals of fourteen of the victims of the school disaster took place; another of the injured girls died. = Washington's Birthday was quietly celebrated. = A Swedenborgian church convention was held in Brooklyn. === The Tennis Building Association had a tournament for

THE WEATHER -TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, and occasional light snow, followed by partly cloudy or fair and cooler weather. Temperature vesterday : Highest, 38°; lowest, 30°; average, 3434°.

The hearing on the bill reducing fares on the elevated railroads to 5 cents was resumed before Governor Cleveland yesterday. Our Albany dispatches contain a summary of the arguments pro and con.

Commander Gorringe denies emphatically that he is an agent for English capitalists in his ship-building venture. He believes that ships can be profitably built in American yards, under the laws as they now s'and, and has enlisted American capital for the enterprise. He deserves and has the heartiest wishes of the country for success in his new venture. But it is a great pity such men are resigning from the Navy.

Those who go down to the sea in ships have been called upon to make a fierce fight against Neptune during the last two weeks or more. The weather meted out to the Atlantic has been simply savage, and the only wonder is that the disasters have not been more numerous and more serious. The account which we publish in this impression of THE TRIBUNE of the direful experience of sundry vessels is well calculated to take much of the inflammation out of the enthusiasm of young gentlemen who yearn for a life on the ocean wave, and to convince other landsmen that they are to be congratulated, seeing that their lines have not fallen in briny places.

Mr. Paddy Wynn, the ringleader in the serious revolt at Sing Sing, yesterday resigned that position, and the revolt came to an end, at least for the time being. We regret to add that Wynn quitted the bad eminence of ringleader not because a spasm of virtue had laid hold of him, but owing to the fact that his Ulster County friends and admirers had united in telegraphing him their confidence that he was shortly to be the recipient of a pardon. Pondering on the pardon, the not altogether unselfish convict concluded that discretion was the better part of a prison revolt and so speedily transformed bimself from a ringleader to a sincerely penitent reformed man. It is just pos-sible that Wynn may be mistaken about that

other page, it was by no means generally ne-The bump of reverence is not well developed upon the head of the average Ameri- other point became uscless, and the town was can, and that is perhaps the reason why The drowned as completely as if no wall had been Father Of His Country is not toasted by a larger | erected. number of his children on each recurring twenty-second of February. Or shall we conlude that the gradual decadence of this anniversary is due to the pressure of previous engagements upon this dreadfully busy age of ours?

There has been nothing overhead or underfoot thus far this year to suggest summer, but nevertheless many prudent people who believe in taking time by a forelock of generous length have already rented seaside lodgings for "the heated term." Our local columns contain the interesting news that the demand for cottages all along shore is unprecedentedly large, considering that February still has the floor. If the proprietors of this sort of preperty would devote a portion of the interval lying between this and June to a conscientious overhauling of drains and water pipes and cognate appliances, they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were doing the right thing by their coming guests, and that their chances of keeping open house during all the season were sensibly increased.

Inspector Esterbrook says that the school building in which the children who were laid in their graves yesterday perished miserably will be at once altered so as to prevent the recurrence of the ghastly horror. But is no one to blame for the untimely and dreadful death of head a new Government. More positive and these innocents? Well, it appears that John advanced in his political ideas than either M. Riley, one of the examiners of the Burean of few months ago and that he regarded it as being | Freycinet, and more robust and self-reliant in in good repair. He saw nothing about it which, n his judgment, called for a special report. So much for Mr. Riley. Inspector Esterbrook's criticism upon him is that his judgment was at fault in regard to the building-a sadly selfevident truth. Mr. Esterbrook supplements his verdict upon Riley with a few general remarks in regard to some of the acquirements which go to make a competent examiner-one whose judgment can be depended upon. These remarks are sensible. But they are made too late to save the lives that were so cruelly sacrificed.

REVISION ADVISABLE.

To a great many people it seems strange that there should be any confusion or uncertainty in Congress respecting the reduction of iron and steel duties. If the majority believed it best to reduce much or little, it may be said, they could easily have made consistent charges throughout the section. But the apparent inconsistency of recent efforts to secure some modification is really an earnest endeavor to make the bill more consistent with itself, and more nearly in accord with the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

To understand the matter it is necessary to go back to the reasons given for any revision of the tariff at this time. The reasons are two

1. That there was too large a surplus revenue, so that some reduction of taxes was necessary. But a reduction of duty, it must be remembered, does not always or even generally result in a reduction of revenue, because the lower duty tends to invite increased importations.

2. That the tarift had grown to be defective through changes in industry, trade, or the comparative importance of different articles in use, so that the duties on some articles had become altogether too high, while the duties on other articles had become much too low. For instance, the duty on Bessemer steel rails was not a heavy one when those rails cost \$150 per ton, nor was it out of harmony with other parts of the tariff. But when the cost of these rails Domestic.—Governor Cleveland heard arguments | had dropped so far that rails could be sold here Five Cent Fare bill yesterday. === The at \$38, a duty of \$28 per ton was entirely out State Prison investigation was continued in Albany. of proportion to other features of the tariff. As Thereen children were seriously injured such rails now cost about \$25 free on board in the more advanced men will move on in the di-Mass. - Washing Great Britain, the duty is more than 100 per rection of the Extreme Left. M. Waldeck-Ronscent, whereas it formerly was only about 30 per cent. But there are many other articles upon which an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent was formerly levied which have so changed in modes of manufacture or in use that such a duty has become altogether inadequate for the defence of home industries and disproportionately low as compared with other provisions of the tariff.

It was to correct these two evils that the majority in Congress, while ardently defending the system of protective duties, undertook a revision of the tariff. Very different motives governed the free-trade members, but they were not then and are not now in the majority. The practical question is whether the majority can frame and pass a bill that will effect the reforms that it desired.

The work to be done was partly of readjustment-to lower duties that had become disproportionately high and to raise duties that had become disproportionately low; and partly of reduction-to lessen the sum paid by people in duties on imports. This work the Tariff Commission considered, and its recommendations were in the main warmly approved by the people. The Committee of the Senate followed them quite closely in the bill presented to that body, and its intelligence, as well as that of the Commission, was properly directed to the double work of readjustment as well as reduc-

But many Senators, being incapable of comprehending the position or needs of a diversified industry, began to act on the matter from the start as if Congress had no business to consider anything except reduction. They could not comprehend why any particular duty should be disproportionately high or dangerously low; all that they seemed capable of understanding was whether it had been reduced much or little. The fatal blunder of these Senators was that they conceived of the existing scale of duties as a harmonious and perfectly adjusted system which was too high at all points, and therefore needed lowering at all points alike. In this spirit they hammered away for weeks and made some of the most inconsistent and foolish amendments ever conceived by any human being. If any duty proposed by the Commission and the Committee was higher than the existing tariff, they instantly acted on the supposition that it was a wicked attempt to raise a duty which was too high already. Of intelligent and proportionate adjustment they had no conception. The alpha and omega to them was to get duties down lower

than they are now. Hence it came to rass that the bill, in many espects an admirable one, became in some particulars a grotesque botch. These blunders were in part corrected before the bill came out of the Senate, but some of them still remain. If they cannot be corrected before the Housecomes to a direct and final vote on the bill. there are members who strongly desire an intelligent revision and substantial reduction of the tariff, but who say that they nevertheless cannot vote for a bill containing such dangerous blunders. Possibly their refusal to support the bill might cause its defeat, but they insist

Nevertheless, as will be seen by reference to an- | burg, Ind., was protected from the floods by a | State are under bonds not to shoot each other pour over at one point, the higher wall at every

Acting on this belief, many members insist that the correction of errors which they deem fatal ought to be undertaken by means of a conference. It is undeniable that the bill, as it comes from the Senate, is in some particulars out of harmony with the rest of the measure. The work of reduction has been done, in some measure, though not a few of the lower duties proposed will increase the revenue largely. But the work of adjustment is not complete At points where duties should be lowered, they have been lowered too much, and at other points, where some advance was necessary in order to render the tariff consistent with itself or safe for the defence of home industries, the duties have been lowered also. It would surely be desirable, if the majority of the House can get at it, to bring about a careful and intelligent revision of the work before members are obliged to vote yea or nay, once for all.

A BETTER PROSPECT IN FRANCE. There are signs of improvement in the political situation in France. The Senate has dealt firmly and sagaciously with the Deputies' Expulsion bill and emerged from a Constitutional crisis reinvigorated in influence. A Ministry having something more than a semblance of political stability has been organized. Among the ex-Premiers M. Ferry was the strongest man to Simon or M. Waddington, he is as capable and Buildings, officially inspected this building a experienced in administrative details as M. de matters of public policy. M. de Freycinet is a Republican of the purest type, austere in manner and conscientious in public service, but, sharing M. Grévy's deferential respect for the authority of the legislative chambers, he invariably exhausts his personal influence in futile efforts to adapt himself to irreconcilable conditions. M. Ferry is not by nature a trimmer; he has the instincts of leadership, if he lacks the political ability requisite for it; and now that the overshadowing influence of M. Gambetta has been withdrawn and other reputations have been exhausted, he can have a policy of his own and may make a resolute effort to enforce it. That this policy will be a progressive one is evident, not only from the Premier's own character, but from his choice of associates. The new Ministry has not been organized in the interest of the moderate men of the Senate, but of the advanced men among the Deputies. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Chal-

lemel-Laccur, has never had a Cabinet portfolio before, but he has occupied important diplomatic posts at London and clsewhere, and consequently has had the right training for his present office. Lord Granville will now have to deal with a diplomatist of inflexible purpose-a man of action rather than a phrase-maker. The new Foreign Minister has, moreover, political influence which will materially strengthen the Government. He is not a minister whose diplomacy can be dictated to him by M. Clémenceau. M. Waldeck-Rousseau returns to the Ministry of the Interior, the office occupied by him in M. Gambetta's Cabinet. He was not one of, M. Gambetta's oldest friends, as M. Challemel-Lacour was. He was a rising young Deputy, whose ability had been generally recognized in the Chamber, where he had taken a conspicuous part in debates on the reform of the magistracy. M. Gambetta attached him to his fortunes by conferring upon him so important an office and he became one of the most influential members of the Ministry. His return to office is one of the first evidences of the inevitable dissolution of the old Gambettist groupthe Union Républicaine. The more moderate members of it will find it easy to support a Ministry which contains so many Gambettists; and new Ministry, for his speeches are conspicuous for logical precision, if not for eloquence. M. Raynal is another member of M. Gambetta's Ministry who returns to office. In the Department of Public Works he has had previous training, having been Under-Secretary as well as Minister. M. Cochery retains the portfolio which he has had under so many successive Ministries; M. Tirard remains Minister of Fipance; and the remaining Departments are placed under the direction of less conspicuous men. General Thibaudin as Minister of War can be depended upon to enforce rigidly any measures which may be adopted by the Goverament against the Orleans Princes in the

It will be perceived that the Ministry is made up mainly of M. Gambetta's associates and followers. Even M. Ferry and M. Tirard voted with the minority when the downfall of his Ministry was decreed a year ago, and not a single member was opposed to M. Gambetta's scheme of limited constitutional revision. It will be interesting to observe whether this Gambettist Ministry will revive the Gambettist programme of Scrutin de Liste and partial revision, or devote itself to practical legislation for a season with a view to an early appeal to the constituencies as soon as the country has had leisure to regain its composure. Probably the latter course will be followed, for the Premier will naturally shrink from unde:taking the revision of the Constitution when there are so many signs of timidity and giddiness in France. It is possible that the Chambers can be induced to sanction the Scrutin de Liste as a legislative measure, although the Senate rejected it two years ago and the Deputies condemned it by a vote of 287 to 109; for M. Gambetta cannot now be accused of plotting a political dictatorship through a species of plébiseite in Department elections. But even without any change in the mode of elections, an appeal can be made to the country for the return of a less flighty and more reasonable Chamber of Deputies, provided the President it cordial support.

THE VIRGINIA METHOD.

They have a queer way of punctuating political and legal arguments in Virginia. At the point where the argument is exhausted and a full stop reached on either side, instead of saying, "We rest here," according to the ordinary formula in courts, one of the parties either calls the other a liar and waits to be challenged to mortal combat, or gets up, goes around the table, and slaps his opponent's face. In either case it is looked upon by the community in which the occurrence takes place as a very proper, if not the only proper, punctuation with which to mark the close of a legal argument or political discussion. And when it take part in the debate. This widening of the field and enlargement of the number of disputants has the natural effect to set other persons to calling each other hars, slapping each other's faces and challenging each other to mortal

dike and wall. But when the waters began to unless for some new cause of offence. To a stranger the whole business appears grotesque these cheap books, however, are trashy and and ridiculous, but the Virginians seem to take even pernicious. All such are excluded from have an argument hanging, as, it were, by the statesman, Mr. H. D. Purroy, who once met an opponent in convention with an argument which broke the latter's jaw, is quite in their At the present moment the peace officers in

Virginia are busily engaged in putting their

consequence of the controversy between Captain

John S. Wise and the Rev. John E. Massey

over the question as to which of these two

statesmen was honestly elected Congressman-

at-Large from that ancient commonwealth. It may be said, in parenthesis, that to the disinterested spectator viewing this controversy from the outside it does not seem as though either of them should be "at large." In the course of this controversy, however, which is now only in its preliminary stage-the taking of depositions to be submitted to the next Congress in the contest for the seat to which Mr. Wise has been declared elected-Mr. Wise proposed to show that his opponent-was in the habit of visiting a gambling saloon. Mr. Massey remarked that whoever said that was unworthy of belief on oath. This appearing to Mr. Wise to be the proper point for punctuation, he crossed over to his opponent and, remarking " Now, old man, I say it," slapped his face twice. The bystanders interfering, Mr. Wise desisted. Mr. Massey then rose and said: "If I could wipe your heart's blood from my hands as easily as I can this insult, you should not live an hour"-which will be found upon close analysis to be a trifle ambiguous. Thereat Mr. Wise, shaking his finger at his adversary, replied: "You d-d old Dublin. This violent speech seems to have created rascal, I would box your jaw for language like that if you were a hundred-and-fifty years old and in the pulpit which you disgrace"-which cannot be said to be ambiguous at all. Virginia justice is short, sharp and decisive. Mr. Wise was immediately confronted with it, and in the police court he was fined five dollars. Upon placed under bonds to keep the peace hereafter, a sharp colloquy is said to have arisen between followed by the election of as many as seventy Nahim and Mr. Wise, the latter remarking that it would be better, perhaps, to require bonds of hum as against the counsel. The counsel, General Hundley, answered that he bad always treated Mr. Wise courteously, and would neither seek nor shun any difficulty with him, adding in the true Virginia style that the courtroom was not the place to discuss such matters, and that he was willing to "accord satisfaction" to Mr. Wise at any time or place. The dispute was already beginning to spread. Here was another chance for the constable. A warrant was immediately sworn out, and both gentlemen were placed under arrest, but upon their disclaiming any present intention of carrying the matter further they were discharged, as usual, upon giving bonds. The citizens of Richmond, of course, took up the matter at once, and public spinion was divided upon the merits of both quarrels. How many more faces will be slapped, how many challenges provoked, how many citizens put under bonds not to kill each other at ten paces, remains to be seen. No doubt the peace officers will be kept busy as the

controversy spreads slowly over the State. Upon the whole the Virginia method of punctua ing the close of an argument does not seem to us to be worthy of universal imitation. It makes too much work for the constables and police courts. It should be noted incidentally in relation to the present case that the violations of law and disturbances of the peace above described arose out of a contest between the two principal actors over the question as to which of the two has been selected by the people of Virginia to assist in making laws for the people of the United States. The opinion seems to prevail down there that a man must ness to be a law-maker.

THE FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The work of placing good books within the reach of all persons living in New-York has the strongest claims for support from publicspirited citizens. It is a cause for wonder that a beneficent undertaking of this kind, the demand for which is very great in this city, should have been so long neglected. It was not until about three years ago that some philanthropic persons took the first steps to supply this want. Since that time the Free Library Association has been struggling hard to meet the demands upon it. How well it has succeeded, with the limited means at its disposal, it told elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. It has not, we regret to say, met with that liberal response from the public which it so well deserves. This can be explained only upon the supposition that the claims of this institution have been overlooked by the generous people of the metropolis.

New-York is one of the few large cities that is inadequately supplied with free circulating libraries. Provision has been made for the rich and educated, but the working people and the poor, who are the most in need of the elevating influences of wholesome reading, have been almost entirely neglected. With the exception of the Free Reading Room established by Peter Cooper, there was no place in New-York where poor people could go, even to read a book, until the Free Circulating Library in Bond-st. was opened. The Astor Library is accessible for a few hours only in the middle of the day, and is, therefore, of very little value to working men and working women. The rich Lenox Library is as yet of no advantage to the public. The Historical Library is surrounded with so many sateguards that an ordinary person finds it a difficult matter to get even a glance at its treasures. The Mercantile Library is inaccessible to the poor who cannot pay \$5, and so are all the other circulating libraries except that of the Free Library Association. This is the only one in the city that will permit all persons who will put himself behind the Ministry and give can be properly identified to take its books to

their homes without charge. The usefulness of such an institution is shown in the fact that its four or five thousand available volumes were each issued on an average over fourteen times last year. The majority of its thousands of readers are young persons-that very class in the community which t is most desirable to furnish with sound intellectual food. The percentage of books of fiction called for was only 68, as compared with an average percentage of 75 in similar libraries in other cities. This is a good indication of the intelligence of the patrons of this library, and their bonesty is shown in the fact that only eleven books were lost out of the 72,000 volumes issued to readers. This is a better comparative showing than that made by any comes to this the entire community rise up and | circulating library so far as known in this country or Europe.

The multiplication of cheap books is having a curious effect upon some of the libraries. A few years ago the Mercantile Library had 15,000 subscribers, while it has now only about

Mercantile Library. A large proportion of a great deal of comfort in it. They dislike to the Free Circulating Library. No better work can be done in this community than eyelids unfinished, and they cannot conceive that of extending the movement began by how a dispute can be concluded except by physi- the founders of this institution. Boston cal force. The method of our own Democratic has a valuable free circulating library which receives \$20,000 a year from the city; and it has had also the benefit of many liberal gifts and bequests. Nearly all the New-England cities have like advantages. Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities are similarly favored. A public-spirited citizen of fellow citizens under bonds to keep the peace in | Baltimore not long ago gave \$750,000 to be used for a like purpose in that city. Shall the stigma rest upon New-York, the centre of the Nation's wealth and prosperity, that it is bebind its sister cities in furnishing good reading alike to the rich and poor ? The spread of intelligence is the great safeguard of a republic. If it be true that ignorance is the basis of misgovernment and social evils, then we know of no city that is in more need than New-York of means to combat that ignorance. Free circulating libraries will undoubtedly prove one of the most efficient instruments to that end. Therefore, whether viewed as a noble charity or in a selfish light, the work of the Free Library Association appeals to all who are concerned for the welfare of the metropolis.

Mr. O'Brien, the Irish Nationalist, who has recently been elected in the borough of Mallow by vote of two to one, has made a most violent speech in Parliament, which only a few of the Parnellites had the audacity and shamelessness to applaud. The recent revelations in Dublin have apparently fired his enthusiasm instead of repressing it. In the course of his harangue he expressed regret that the conditions of residence had not enabled him to vote for James Carey, the infamous Fenian bader and informer, as Member of the Town Council of a most painful impression in Westminster. The election of so blatant a demagogue from a borough which returned a Liberal in 1880 is one of the most discouraging signs in Ireland. The Lond act and the Arrears act have been accepted as a practical basis of settlement; a period of systematic lawlessness has been brought to an end; but the sullen dislike for English rule remains. It will be a Mr. Massey's counsel asking that the parties be strange outcome of the Irish agitation if the demoralization and defeat of the Land League shall be tionalists to the House of Commons when the next appeal is made to the country.

If there is one thing more absurd than another it is the alacrity with which various prominent Irish-Americans come forward to pose as the head centre chief mogul or what not of the Irish intriguery and conspiracies. Mr. John Devoy is asked his opinion of the evidence in the Dublin trials, and promptly replice that he does not consider that the testimony applicates him in any way in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Chief Secretary Burke. Who said it did ! But Mr. Devoy aches to keep his own personality before the public in any form. Then, of course, we have Rossa the O'Donovan, who, when asked about "No. 1," won't tell, and remarks, "I have been driven from my country. My sympathies are with the enemies of England." Mr. Manus O'Connor says, "They'll never catch 'No. 1," take my word for that." Mr. Roger Burke myste riously whispers, "I've been connected with Irish movements for a good many years." As curious examples of an itching for notoriety, and a desire to have the reputation of some connection with a conspiracy which produced a foul assassination, recent utterances of Irish-American "leaders" cannot be easily surpassed.

The other day a lady's pet dogs, valued at \$500, were stolen by her servant and sold to a Broadway bird-fancier for \$25. Fortunately the thief was arrested, something which rarely follows in cases of dog stealing. This crime has become a regularly organized pursuit in this city. There are men and. boys who "shadow" valuable dogs to their homes and then hang about, waiting for a chance to get cossession of the dog; and their confederates are Iways near at hand in case assistance is needed. When the dog is captured it is concealed in some low resort and the newspapers watched until a suitably large reward is offered. Then the poor brute is returned through the agency of a gobetween, and the thieves divide the \$25 or \$50 show himself a law-breaker to prove his fit- which they have secured. And they are encouraged including chief officer, second officer, the animal to uninquisitive dealers in case no reward is forthcoming. There are hundreds of valuable dogs in this city, as is shown by the annual Beach Shows. These dogs are regularly licensed by their owners and are entitled to as much protection as any property of the tax-paying citizen. This mischievous practice of dog stealing should be looked after by the police. Suspicious characters having valuable animals in their possession should be promptly examined, and dog threves should receive severe penalties at the hands of magistrates. It is only by stern means that the rapidly growing practice of dog stealing can be re-

PERSONAL.

Ulysses S. Grant, jr. and wife; Captain Barkley, of the British Navy; Earl Grosvenor, son of the Duke of Westminster, and the Hon. Frederick Law-less, arrived yesterday on the steamship Servia.

Mr. John M. Gregory, of Champaign, Ill., who has

been appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, is a native of Rensselaer County, in this State, and was educated at Union College. An East Indian Princess, Rance Melvina Rundhir Singh Ahloowalia, daughter of the late Rajah of

Kaparthala, in the Punjab, has just been married in Paris to Major Gilbert, of Kelvedon Lodge, Brent-wood, England. Among the passengers who sailed for Bermuda on the steamship Orinoco yesterday were F. W. J. Hurst, Arthur M. Dodze, Licutenant Hubbard, United States Navy, Captain G. Briggs, Henry W. Cramp, the Rev. E. P. Hammond, the Rev. E. G. Brice and Mrs. Albert Weber.

A correspondent states that President Arthur has been the recipient of a beautiful banner on which was painted an exquisite design of rare flowers from the conservatory of the White House. The artist is Mrs. Ellen Potter Nichols, of New-Jersey, daughter of the late Hon. J. A. Potter, of Concord. N. H., and cousin of General Joseph Hayden Potter, late Governor of the Soldiers' Home. The President pays Mrs. Nichols a high compliment by placing it on the wails of his private apartments. A similar design will be sent to the Marquis of Lorne, painted from the flowers used at the dinner of the President honor of his Excellency's recent visit to the

Arabi Bey, in his exile in Ceylon, is learning English, in order, as he says, to know what the newspapers are saying about him. He and his fellow exiles are auxious not only to have their children well educated, but are perfectly willing to have them educated by the English. What is stranger still, they desire that their daughters shall have exactly the same advantages as their sons. When told that the Bishop of Ceylon had established a good school, they at once expressed an intention of sending their children to it. They were quite willing, they said, that their daughters should be instructed in Christianity, which was itself a good thing, and as their children were well grounded in the Koran, it was impossible they could become Christians at heart, for God was good and they fully relied on the virtue and power of the Koran to keep their children in the true faith—but educated they must and should be. It is not perhaps too much to say that such catholicity of mind is rarely found among Christians.

"It is not generally known," says the Washington correspondent of The Boston Traveller, "that the original last will and testament of George Washington is now in the possession of Colonel Thompson, of the Washington Pension Office. He obtained it by seedent, and in so romantic a manner that the story is worth repeating. During the war he was in command at the Fairfax County Court House, and when George Washington's birthday was by no that a wall of defence for our industries is no means generally commemorated yesterday. Stronger than its weakest point. Lawrence- are kept busy until most of the citizens of the many persons prefer to buy these cheap works to destroy everything that could aid the enemy.

rather than to pay the subscription price to the | The work of pillage was going on at the Court House, where he knew there were many valuable documents stored. He rode up post haste, and reining up his horse before a group of soldiers, he disovered one of the number in the act of lighting bis pipe with a large paper vellow with age. He quickly seized it from the soldier's hand, only the edges browned by the fire, and discovered it to be Washington's will. Colonal Thompson has also in his possession, obtained at the same time, the original inventory of the Mount Vernon estate made by Martha Washington. He states that it is his intention to present these valuable relies to the Mount Vernon Association."

A young workman of Columbus, Ga., recently sent Senator Brown a pair of shoes of his own making, and received the following note of thanks: " Please accept my sincere thanks for the present which you send me of a pair of gaiters, I suppose they are called, made with your own hands. You state that you are seventeen years of age and that they are made by yourself. I trust that this speaks well for your future. If many thousands of the youths of the Southern country would engage in useful pursuits of that and like character, instead of passing a great deal of their time in idleness as some do, the country would be in a better condition. Always recollect that all labor that is useful is honorable. In whatever position a young man is placed, if he has health, he has it in his power, by placed, if he has health, he has it in his power, by his labor, to make himself useful and respected; and I delight to see the young men of Georgia laying aside all false pride on this subject and going to work manfully to make a good living and make themselves useful citizens. I trust you may become distinguished in your trade, or profession, and may not only make yourself useful to others, but that you may be eminently successful in building up your own fortune."

GENERAL NOTES.

Populous cities and towns spring up so rapidly in the far Northwest that people in the East cannot keep track of them. One of the newest of these, which has dubbed itself the "isolated city of the Northwest," is up the Missouri River, 1,200 miles beyond Bismarck, away from any railroad, hemmed in by mountains, and at this season shut out from all the world. It bears the name of Benton in honor of "Old Bullion," and it is the magazine of the British Northwest. It is a substantial town, because limber is so costly there that it is eronomy to build with brick. During navigation tweuty-two steamboats carry goods to this remote city, and the volume of business there justifies a Chamber of Commerce and manimota brick blocks.

The Catskill Mail tells of a builder of that village who has taken a rather novel contract even in this fast age—that of building a village in Columbia County in this State for the accommodation of the workmen employed by the Hudson River Ore and Iron Company. The houses are to be modelled after a sample cottage already erected, and will be built on four parallel streets. Each cottage will be 16x26 feet, two stories high, with a cellar. They will be built eighty-three feet apart from the centre of the building, and will be aranged so as to accommodate a family on each floor, thus praishing rooms for 102 families. The entrance to the cound floors will be by covered stairways, built outdoor the main buildings, but really under the same

Mr. W. R. Hubbard, of Hamilton, Mass., has in his possession an interesting old Bible. The title page of the Old Testament is torn away; but the title page of the New Testament reads; "The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, translated out of Greeke by Theod. Beza; with brief summaries and exposition upon the hard places by the said Author Isac Camar and P. Losaler Villeriys. Englished by L. Thomson. Together with the annotations of Fr. Iundus upon the Rev-elation of St. John. Imprinted at London, by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most excellent Majestie, 1609." The blank page at the beginning of the Old Testament has the following inscriptions: "Jacob Averell, Junr. His Bible, had it Bound June 13, 1761, prise 22. 15s. 0d." "Jacob Averell Junr. this hand and pen of mine which may Let you know that I was Born in the " William Hubbard's Bible Bought at Aucyear 1729." "William Hubbard's Bible Bought at Auction April 5th A. D. 1813. Daniel Bixby auctioneer, it being the property of Jacob Averell, Deceased." This edition of the Bible is that commonly called "The Bishop's Bible," which was first published in 1568, forty-three years before our present version, which was first published in 1611. It has the distinction also of being called "The Breeches Bible," on account of the word breeches" being used in the 7th verse of the 3d chapter of Genesls, instead of the word "apron," used in the present version. The old verse reads as follows: "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed figge tree leaues together, and made themselnes breeches." This is accompanied by a queer marginal note. The 20th verse of the same chapter says: "And the man called his wines name Heus, because she was the mother of all living." year 1729."

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade of London controls 124 fire-escape stations, four floating stations, three large land steam fire engines, thirty-eight small land steam fire engines, seventy-eight six-inch manual fire engines, thirty-seven under six-inch manual fire engines,144 fire escapes and long scaling ladders, three floating steam fire engines, two steam tugs, four barges, fiftytwo hose carts, fourteen vans, thirteen wagons for street stations, two trollies, two ladder trucks, fortynine telegraph lines, seventeen telephone lines, eleven fire-alarm circuits, with seventy-seven call points; 576 firemen, including chief officer, second officer, superintendents, and all ranks. The number of fire alarms during 1882 in London was 2,341, but of these 254 were false alarms, and 161 were mere "chimney alarms." One hundred and sixty-four fires resulted in serious damage, and 1,762 in slight damage. The number of persons sertonsly endangered by fire during 1882 was 175; of these 139 were saved and thirty-six were lost, twenty-two of whom were taken out alive but died afterward and fourteen were subcented or burned to death. During the year there were 121 injuries to firemen, of which many were serious and three were fats!

POLITICAL NEWS.

The President's selection of Civil Service Commissioners is generally approved by the press of the country without regard to party. Mr. Eaton's appointment is heartily indorsed, and where there is any objection expressed to the other members of the Board it is only the negative one of their diness for the Board it is position being yet unknown. There is a disposition manifested to give the reform a fair trial, and to throw no factious opposition in the way of these who will be responsible for its success.

The Massachusetts Democrats are evidently determined to play the card of woman suffrage for all it is worth. The solid vote of the party in the Legislature is to be brought, if possible, to the support of the bill now under consideration, granting the right to vote in municipal elections to women. Petitions signed by leading Democrats are being sent in, and The Boston Post is urging the necessity of complying with the plank in the platform upon' which the party made the last campaign. All this shows the influence of Governor Butler, and the case with which he manipuand moulds the intractable Democracy to an purposes. An agreeable sop to the advocates of an suffrage might be an important aid to him in his Presidential canvass

New-Hampshire, through a blunder of her Constitution makers, is constantly in trouble about her Senatorships. The trouble arises from the fact that the Legislature does not meet until June, while the Senato rial vacancy which it is required to fill occurs in the previous March. When an extra session of the Senate is called, therefore, in the year when a Senator is to be elected, the State has only one Senator, unless the Governor appoints another, and to this proceeding there are some constitutional objections. Appeals have been made to the Senate to come to the assistance of the State in this difficulty. But the casiest and most obvious way to get over it is to change the time of the meeting of the Legislature. A very little trouble on the part of the New-Hampahire people would set the matter right and obviate the necessity of continually dragging it before

There have been rumors that the Democrata were willing to aid the Republicans in reorganizing the Senate before the close of the present Congress in order that there might be no vacancy in the succession to the Presidency. But The Buffalo Courier discourages any such courtesy on the part of the Democratic Senators, and advises them to vote for a member of their own party. It raises the old cry of a "bargain" between the Republicans and Mahone, and wants the saintly the Republicans and Mahone, and wants the sainty Democrats to keep their garments from getting smirched. If the vacancy cannot be filled in any other way, The Courier says, "it will be the President's duty to convene the House of Representatives. That body will certainly not fail to elect a Speaker, and by deing so provide for the Presidential succession." The Democrate are evidently looking out for another chance in "the lottery of assassination."

The situation on the tariff question in Congress at the close of last week is reviewed in a Washing-ton letter from the Editor of *The Philadelphia Press* to his paper. He believes that a fatal blunder will be made if a bill is passed without the amendments of Senator Sherman giving protection to the iron interests. With these adopted and " the Republican party flying its time-hon-ored flag of Protection," he says, " we can put the next Presidency beyond reasonable doubt. With this issue clearly and vigorously pushed we can earry New-York in spite of Democratic tactics and Republican discords. Senator Warner Miller, the longest-headed politician Senator Warner Miller, the longest-headed politician now at the front in New-York, is so fully convinced of this that he is doing most effective work here, and steadily advancing to the front rank by his intelligent and sugacious treatment of the question. What we want now is unasterly leadership for a strong, bold, positive Republican policy, and if we had such a commanding spirit, the murky and uncertain political atmesphere which covers Washington would be speedily cleared up."

The local elections in Philadelphia have for

few years past attracted wide attention. The effort to break up the corrupt rings that controlled the city for &